

Prices and Prospects.

Furnace Coke Maintains Recent Advance, Holding Firm at \$7.25 to \$7.50

Stiffening of Market Traces able to Blast Furnace Resumptions.

FOUNDRY TRIFLE EASIER

Spot of Prompt Shipment Ranging \$7.50 to \$8.50; Steam Coal Enrages Oil; By Product Available at \$3.00-\$3.50; Pig Iron Declines in All Districts

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—The furnace coke market in the past week has easily maintained its recent advance, and has been firm at \$7.25 to \$7.50 for spot and prompt, with \$8.00 to \$8.50 demanded for regular shipments over the months of December.

While no further important resumptions have been announced as to blast furnaces requiring Connellsville coke, the market is still subject to the stiffening effect of the resumptions reported a week ago. These resumptions, involving a total of five furnaces, using merchant coke, are quite sufficient to take up the slack produced by increases in coke production in the past few weeks.

There is some current buying of spot and prompt coke by furnaces which are moderately well supplied by their contracts, but are not averse to having a little extra coke in view of the probability of shipments being interrupted more or less in December by adverse weather conditions affecting transportation.

An interesting feature of the situation is that one or two operators having good sized contract obligations have been more or less regular buyers of choice lots of coke in the open market, to apply on contracts. They have additional options they could put in blast, having sufficient labor available for the purpose, but have doubts whether car supplies in the next few weeks would support an enlarged operation.

The foundry coke market is a trifle easier in the week in its general range. There is some fair coke usually to be picked up at \$7.50, against a \$7.75 minimum a week ago, while there is less disposition to hold the best grades at \$8.50, a more common figure being \$8.00. The \$8.50 price, however, has not entirely disappeared. Prices are for spot or prompt shipment. There is no regular contract market. The coke market for spot or prompt shipment, is quotable as follows:

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Furnace coke \$7.25-\$7.50

Foundry coke \$7.50-\$8.50

All grades of coal except domestic have eased of farther in the past week. Pittsburgh district steam coal is steady at \$2.75, while a week ago some coal was bringing \$3.00. Connellsville steam coal of the lower grades is going at \$2.25 to \$2.50, supplies of coal in general being better, so that buyers have an opportunity to be discriminating. By-product coal shows a wide range of price, according to tonnage and quality. Some can be picked up in spot lots at \$2.00 and still more at \$2.25, while occasionally \$2.50 is paid for good grades. Several producers are unwilling to go below \$3.75 or \$4.00 and while they may not effect fresh sales with such asking prices they will be able to adjust prices for December shipments on their contracts to their advantage. Youghiogheny gas coal is quotable at \$2.00 to \$3.50 for mine-run, open market sales, running towards the lower figure in the range, while adjustments are at higher prices, on account of regularity in supply.

Domestic coal has stiffened in the past week and on the whole the demand is decidedly above the offerings.

While the Pittsburgh Coal Company continues to bill its domestic coal at \$4.50, distributing its available supply to regular customers, prices of \$4.75 to \$5.00 are freely paid in the open market to other operators.

Pig iron prices continue to show a declining tendency in practically all districts, and the Valley market has not been at all beholding in this respect in the past week. There is an almost complete absence of demand for Bessemer or basic, while in foundry iron purchases are very small individually. All consumers are determined to postpone buying as long as possible. Consumption is of fair proportions only, cases of increased operation by foundries being exceptional, although there are some, including a prominent foundry in the Connellsville region.

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Bessemer pig iron, quotable nominally at \$31.50, Valley, at the beginning of last week, is now offered at \$30.50, or \$3 less, while basic iron is offered at \$1.50 lower, at \$26.50. In each case the price mentioned is an asking price rather than a settling price, for there are scarcely any transactions even in small lots. Foundry iron shows a more regular market, as there are sales every day, but the sales are running to unusually small tonnages individually. The market is off about \$1 in the week. In some quarters predictions are being made that December will witness a regular buying movement in foundry iron of some

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25, 1922			WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1922					
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,392	10,927	7,465	127,369	18,392	10,711	7,678	118,610	
Lower Connellsville	17,051	6,053	11,028	73,740	17,051	5,693	11,388	63,770	
Totals	35,443	16,980	18,493	201,100	35,473	16,107	19,066	182,380	
FURNACE OVENS									
Connellsville	15,000	9,006	6,023	105,070	15,000	8,971	6,119	98,320	
Lower Connellsville	6,756	1,825	4,361	23,280	6,766	1,699	5,087	21,530	
Totals	21,876	10,801	10,385	128,350	21,876	10,670	11,206	119,850	
MERCANT OVENS									
Connellsville	3,302	1,801	1,441	22,290	3,302	1,743	1,559	20,290	
Lower Connellsville	10,295	4,238	6,067	50,469	10,295	3,991	6,301	42,210	
Totals	13,597	6,039	7,508	72,750	13,597	5,737	7,860	62,500	

COAL INDUSTRY IS EVEN MORE UNSTABLE THAN BEFORE STRIKE

Says Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in His Annual Report.

GREAT OVEREXPANSION

Due to Car Shortages, War Demand and Profits and Competition Between Non-Union and Union Districts Suggest Storage Practice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The highly unstable functioning of the bituminous industry resulted in the worst strike in its history, and the strike closed with even a more unstable situation than before, says

Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce. In his report for the fiscal year 1921-22, there can be no remedy until primary causes have been fully analyzed and treated.

Our bituminous coal fields are of enormous extent and the capital required to open new mines is comparatively small. There are apparently over 3,000 bituminous mines with an annual capacity of about 550,000,000 tons, or about 300,000,000 tons beyond our present normal national needs. The normal demand, if spread evenly over the year, would be about 100,000 tons per week. It varies actually from 7,500,000 to 12,000,000 tons per week at different seasons of the year. The total capacity of about 15,000,000 tons per week is 4,000,000 over the maximum demand. We need a reserve capacity for the ebb and flow of business tides, but 12,000,000 per week would give 620,000,000 tons per annum, an ample supply.

The overexpansion of the industry, the ranks will soon be difficult to recruit, unless there can be an economy in labor through less time.

Beyond all this, the very real human suffering due to part-time employment and strikes is a paternalistic effort to secure stability.

The primary cure for overexpansion and intermittent operation, is to secure full continuous competition and thus the freezing out of high cost and uneconomical producers. This cure

will mean that the ranks will be difficult to recruit, unless there can be an economy in labor through less time.

The national coal strike, and the one-third of the national coal bill would be eliminated by a stable industry.

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ORGANIZED LABOR WANTS INCREASES IN COMPENSATION

And Other Important Amendments to the Law at Present in Force.

LESSER TIME FOR WOMEN

Engaged in the Industries is One Demand; Operation of State Welfare Department Assisted by Labor Leaders; Eagles Sponsor Pension.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.—Increase in the rates of compensation for injuries received in employment; compensation for occupational diseases and other important amendments to the State Workmen's Compensation Act were proposed at a conference of state labor leaders held here yesterday, at which James H. Maure, president of the State Federation of Labor, presided.

In addition to several amendments, the federation will seek to the compensation law. It was announced, a fight would be made for a 48-hour week for women, and preventing state hospitals in the mining regions being placed under the control of the State Welfare Department.

Among the changes sought in the compensation law are increasing the compensation payments from 60 to 62 2/3 per cent, making the maximum payment \$12 to \$20 a week; providing life payments in cases of permanent disability of 320 weeks at present, and permitting compensation for widows to continue after they marry.

In cases of single persons without dependents who suffer disability, an effort will be made to pay compensation the same as to persons with dependents, this money to be placed in a fund to be paid in case the disability should later become permanent. Under the present law, it was pointed out, a person having collected the full amount allowed under an injury received could not collect anything additional should the injury later develop permanent.

A 10 per cent increase in compensation allowed for a second child of a family will also be sought. Another proposed amendment calls for referees of the board to investigate all cases in the field instead of centralizing the work in Harrisburg. This, they claim, will save expense and produce quicker results. The subject of attorney's fees for collecting of compensation was also brought up and an effort will be made to have referees investigate all fees charged.

The present law preventing compensation payments being attached for debts is now being flagrantly violated, it was declared, and efforts will be made to rigidly enforce it.

Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers, president of District 7, United Mine Workers, assailed the operation of the State Welfare Department which he classed as a "fifth wheel" to the handling of state hospitals, and protested against the charging of fees for the treatment of miners (injured) at work.

John F. O'Toole, Pittsburgh, representing the Fraternal Order of Eagles, spoke for an old-age pension law.

Miss Pauline Newman, Philadelphia, organizer for the Women's Trade Union, spoke on a 48-hour week for women. The proposition was endorsed by the federation and an effort will be made to pass a bill making the 48-hour week for women a law.

An effort to increase the two-year appropriation for the Mothers' Pension Fund to \$2,500,000 will be made at the next legislature session.

Governor-elect Pinchot attended the conference for the purpose, he stated, of having labor's legislative program laid before him.

ELIMINATION OF MEYERSDALE GRADE CROSSING SOUGHT

MEYERSDALE, Nov. 23.—Elimination of a grade crossing over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Meyersdale on the concrete connecting link from the National Pike to Lincoln highway, alleged to have been a dangerous crossing for years, is sought by the State Highway Department as part of the plan to safeguard the lives of motorists and drivers of other kinds of vehicles. Final argument of the case was up before the Public Service Commission last Wednesday. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officials taking an active part in trying to shift the burden of cost.

Representatives of the railroad company contended that the highway was but a township road until the State Highway Department decided to make it a connecting link from the National Highway to the Lincoln and William Penn highways. Fog that reason they argued, the company should not be made to suffer unduly because the State Highway Department had decided to make this a part of the primary highway system of the State.

Officials of the county of Somerset stressed the point that the State Highway Department and the railroad should pay the greater portion of the cost, because of the fact that the department had announced that it would pave the primary highway system of the State and this is part of that system.

Counsel for the county argued that the county has spent \$12,000 on this highway already and in addition must build a bridge at Boynton at an estimated cost of \$8,000.

Five March Parkers: Blaier Show of Somerville, near Ohiopyle, butchered two March parkers Monday, weighing 305 and 306 pounds.

Midvale Steel Is Taken Over By Bethlehem

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has announced that contracts for the purchase of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, excluding the ordnance plant at Nicetown, Pa., but including the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, were authorized at a special meeting of the board of directors Friday.

The Midvale company owns 99 per cent of the Cambria company. The Bethlehem company in payment for the Midvale and Cambria properties, will issue about \$97,650,000 par value of its common stock, of which about \$65,000,000 will go to the Midvale company for distribution among its stockholders on dissolution of the company.

As a result, it was stated, the Midvale stockholders will receive for each share of stock of \$50 par value each, and Bethlehem stock of \$55 par value. The property and assets of the Nicetown plant will be conveyed to a separate corporation, all its shares to be distributed pro rata among Midvale stockholders. The Bethlehem company also will assume the bonds and other indebtedness of the Midvale and Cambria.

MAY BE POSSIBLE TO USE WIRELESS PHONES IN MINES

As a Means of Communication
With Men Entombed by
Explosions.

TESTS NOW IN PROGRESS

Tests conducted at the experimental coal mine of the Bureau of Mines at Bruceton, Pa., held out the hope that wireless waves may be used in the future as a means of effective communication between rescuers on the surface and miners trapped in mines following fires and explosions. These preliminary experiments of the Bureau of Mines, while failing to develop any practical method of using wireless waves for underground communication, nevertheless indicate clearly that electromagnetic waves may be made to travel through solid strata. In the Bruceton experiment, signals were heard distinctly through 50 feet of coal strata, although the audibility fell off rapidly as the distance was increased. The absorption or loss of intensity with distance is very great for the short wave lengths used in these tests.

Longer wave lengths are known to suffer less absorption and may possibly be found practically effective under certain conditions.

The mine telephone has been perfected to such an extent that it is giving satisfaction in most mines, where the wiring is well made. Often the telephone cannot be depended upon on account of falls of rock, grounding due to worn insulation or extreme dampness. In the event of a disaster it frequently happens that the mine telephone system is put out of commission by the agency that causes the disaster, at the time when it is most urgently needed. On this account the mining industry is interested in any kind of telephone system that can be counted upon in an emergency. Many requests have been received by the Bureau of Mines to devise means of utilizing wireless methods for this purpose.

The preliminary experiments consisted first in receiving signals from without the mine by means of a receiver located inside the mine, and second, both sending and receiving messages underground through the strata. It was found that with a receiving instrument set at a point 100 feet underground, signals from KDKA station, East Pittsburgh, could be heard distinctly. Station KDKA is at a distance of about 18 miles from the experimental mine. About 50 feet from the receiving station used in this test was a 5-inch borehole from the surface lined with iron pipe and containing electric light wires which extended therewith throughout the mine. The presence of these wires evidently assisted greatly in the reception, for when the receiving set was carried to another point in the mine, removed from wires and tracks, the signals were barely audible through 50 feet of cover. The fact that signals were received, however, even though faintly, is sufficient evidence of transmission through the ground to encourage further experimenting.

In sending waves underground, a transmitter was used in a manner as to send out continuous waves of 200 to 300 meters length. On account of the limited time at disposal no attempt was made to modify the apparatus in such a manner as to produce waves of greater length. Such additional experiments are much to be desired. In all experiments the vertical antenna was found to give the better results. The horizontal antenna gave practically no reception. A loop of a single turn was used with fair results. All these experiments were tried with a wave length of 300 to 300 "meters," except the reception from KDKA, which was 260 meters.

The strata at the experimental mine are almost horizontal. The direction of strata may have some influence on the transmission of radio waves, but the present experiments give no conclusive evidence on this point. No doubt the degree of weakness of the strata influences the transmission of radio waves. The experimental mine is a comparatively dry mine, but the overburden is damp and a small stream of water is continually flowing from the mine. This overburden consists chiefly of soft and soft shale. The underground workings of the experimental mine follow a horizontal one-foot vein of bituminous coal and the transmission and reception inside the mine followed the course of this vein.

Five March Parkers: Blaier Show of Somerville, near Ohiopyle, butchered two March parkers Monday, weighing 305 and 306 pounds.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

with Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 25, 1922.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Banity	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
39	30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant
150	134	Clare	Clare Coke Co. Greensburg
49	49	Charles	Corrada-Schenck Coke Co. Connellsville
180	86	Elm Grove	W. J. Ralney, Inc. New York
10	86	Fairmont	Sullivan-Central Coke Co. Connellsville
101	15	Glendale	Glendale Coke Co. Uniontown
80	145	Grace	Connellsville-Schuck Coke Co. Connellsville
8	Heien	Samuel L. Long	Youngwood
145	145	Humphries	Connellsville-Schuck Coke Co. Connellsville
275	275	John	W. J. Ralney, Inc. New York
310	217	Mt. Braddock	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownsdale Coal & Coke Co. Uniontown
60	40	Nella	Neilia Coke Co. Connellsville
100	100	Oakes No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh
60	63	Oakes No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh
200	200	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh
20	20	Paul	W. J. Ralney, Inc. New York
32	30	Pearce	Michaelson Coal & Coke Co. Connellsville
40	323	Revere	W. J. Ralney, Inc. New York
33	33	Thomas	Whitney Coke Co. Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co. Pittsburgh
FURNACE OVENS			
250	100	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
330	117	Alvernia	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
275	126	Alma	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
220	126	Bitter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
240	150	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
280	150	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	150	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
450	533	Collins	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	228	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
284	214	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
200	120	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
332	221	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	140	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
275	225	Fruehauf 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
350	182	Heela No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
390	300	Heela No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	355	Hostetter	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co. Pittsburgh
200	274	Jessie	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
290	274	Jessie	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
290	279	Lelanding 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
502	116	Lelanding 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	500	Lett	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
294	100	Lett	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
257	100	Lett No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
500	502	Lemon	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
500	300	Marmouth	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
190	229	Marguerita	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
115	240	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	240	Opperman	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
410	400	Reddison	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
413	17	Reddison	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
448	17	Shore	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	150	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
150	150	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
200	200	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
600	600	Southwest 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
464	380	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	200	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
352	352	Whitney	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	169	Wyna	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
245	222	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
15,000	5,000		

ESTABLISHED 1889

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Specialties—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants, Excavation and reports on coal properties, Valuations, Superintendence, plans, estimates, Mine and property surveys.

Engineers for all independent companies in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing.</

DEATH COMES SUDDENLY TO W. H. THOMAS

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Agent Joking With Mayor and Others at Time.

COKE REGION PIONEER

Was Regarded as First Employee of the New York Central System Here; Former Member of Council, Active in M. E. Church and Masonic Order.

"You're the one that gets us coming and going," jocularly remarked William H. Thomas, well-known West Side citizen, Friday afternoon at City Hall as he greeted Mayor Mitchell on entering the office of the mayor where a number of persons were conversing, "but," he added, "you're not going to get me for some time." The remark had to do in part, with the mayor's business of undertaker.

Mr. Thomas joked with others in the room and then took a seat. Shortly afterward he threw back his head and gaped several times. Those in the room rushed to him and endeavored to relieve him, but almost before they knew it he was dead.

A physician pronounced heart failure as the cause. Death occurred about 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas, who was 66 years old, was in his usual health, apparently. Earlier in the day he had joked with J. E. Jones, veteran of the Civil War, crippled and bent by the weight of years. "Strange how these old fellows hang on," he remarked after Mr. Jones had walked away.

William Henry Thomas, freight and ticket agent for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroads since the offices of the two were established, following the completion of the Western Maryland from Cumberland to Connellsville, was the first employee of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie in the coke region.

Mr. Thomas was born at Birmingham, now South Side, Pittsburgh, August 5, 1856, the second son of John and Elizabeth Benyon Thomas. His parents soon after moved to Coalton, Allegheny county, where he attended the public schools. At Quisine in early age he began working in the coal mines, continuing for some years in various capacities from mine boy to skilled miner. He followed the example of his elder brother, John L. Thomas, and prepared himself for a business career, learning telegraphy while yet employed in the mines. In 1876, when his brother, John L., was promoted, leaving a vacancy in the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph office at Alperville, Mr. Thomas was appointed to the vacant key. One year later he was sent to Broad Ford as clerk to the freight agent at that point, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1870 he became station agent at Broad Ford to succeed B. F. Hamby, remaining until July, 1882. The following September he entered the employ of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad as yardmaster at Dickenson Run and had been in the employ of the company ever since. He was on the road two weeks before it was completed to Dickenson Run and ready to operate, therefore he was regarded the first Pittsburgh & Lake Erie employee in the coke region.

After serving six years as yard master Mr. Thomas was made special agent for the company, continuing as such for four years. He was connected with the superintendent's office in Pittsburgh for six months and was then appointed station agent for the company in the West Side and since the operation of the Western Maryland Railroad he had served in the capacity of freight and ticket agent for both companies. He was popular with the traveling public.

In politics Mr. Thomas was a staunch Republican, serving as councilman in Connellsville and New Haven, now the West Side. He was clerk of New Haven council and one year was collector of taxes.

Mr. Thomas was one of the leading members of the Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the promoters of the organization of the church. He was the church treasurer, was a member of the board of stewards and president of the E. Dunn Bible Class.

He was a member of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Connellsville since 1881 and a past master of the lodge. He was a companion of Connellsville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a sir knight of Uniontown Commander, Knight Templar.

Mr. Thomas was married at Broad Ford in October, 1884, to Miss Ella Duke Branhoover, a daughter of the late Henry and Mary Branhoover. They resided in Crawford avenue, West Side, until their residence was purchased in 1911 by the Western Maryland, the site being used for the erection of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Western Maryland station. Mr. Thomas erected a residence in Greenwood ten years ago, residing there since. He is survived by his wife, and three brothers, Robert O. Thomas of Connellsville, John L. Thomas of Youngstown, Ohio, and James Thomas of McKeesport.

No Coal Reports After December 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Regulations requiring bituminous coal operators to furnish the federal fuel distributor with daily statements as to coal loadings, price obtained for coal, and destinations to which coal is shipped were revoked today by Fuel Distributor C. E. Spens, effective December 1.

These regulations, which were promulgated on September 27 and 28 and October 4, required that daily reports of coal shipments in the territory east of the Mississippi river be transmitted to the 15 naval officers acting as district representatives of the federal distributor.

COAL OUTPUT FELL TO 11,000,000 TONS IN WEEK ENDED NOV. 25

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States Geological Survey states that early returns on coal production for the week ended November 25 indicate a total of 11,000,000 tons, as compared with 11,123,000 tons during the week preceding.

Both bituminous coal and anthracite output in the week ended November 19 were at high rates, and the total coal raised, 13,404,000 net tons, was the highest weekly output since the strike was ended March 25, when the total output was 13,642,000 net tons.

Loadings of soft coal on Monday, November 20, as reported by the railroads, was 42,736 cars, about 900 less than on the preceding Monday. On Tuesday, loadings declined 22 per cent, and by Thursday had dropped to 30,896 cars, thus indicating that the production in the present week would be little less than last week.

Daily movement from the Greene-Westmoreland district last week ranged from 54,200 to 59,000 cars. From Connellsville and Somersville districts the range was 46,600 to 57,000 cars.

Losses charged to transportation disability were less in a majority of the districts. The principal exceptions were in West Virginia, where, with the exceptions of the Panhandle and the Logan field, all districts showed larger losses through the cause.

Market conditions remained about as before and losses due to "no market" were reported only in some of the trans-Mississippi states.

Attention was specifically called to reports that some cereal beverage manufacturers were marketing a product of illegal alcoholic content.

Production of beehive coke continued to improve during the week ended November 16. The estimated total output, based on the number of cars loaded, was 261,000 net tons against 246,000 tons in the week preceding. Increased activity in the Pennsylvania-Ohio district was the principal factor in the improvement.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1922

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT
SEWER SYSTEMS.

In certain aspects it favors of imposition to ask property owners in sections of the city not provided with sewer facilities to forgo this very necessary privilege, or to require them to go to the expense of constructing individual plants in the form of septic tanks. But such a condition seems to exist at this time because the city is without funds with which to make extensions of lateral sewer in order that every property owner can make connection thereto.

The problem with slight variations has been before many preceding councils and comes up at intervals in every growing town. Often the early home builders on a recently opened street have come before council on the same errand as those on Woodlawn avenue and just about as often have they been confronted with the fact that the municipality is without funds to extend the sewerage system. But never before has the suggestion been made for the interested property owners to construct septic tanks for the handling of their own sewage in lieu of a branch of permanent sewer.

Heretofore the situation has often been met by the property owners joining together in constructing a sewer as a private undertaking and making connection with the city system. At the same time agreements have been entered into between the builders and the city whereby the latter assumes the obligation to take the sewer off the former's hands at a fixed rate in the future and to reimburse them for the expense incurred.

Such a proposition sometimes involves considerable outlay, depending upon the distance to be traversed by the new sewer, and may be objected to by the property owners on that score. But careful consideration of the matter will in most cases show that this method is to be preferred to that whereby individual homes, or groups of them, would construct septic tanks. At best the tank system is not to be compared to a permanent sewer which once properly laid down, requires no further attention or expense except to prevent it becoming clogged by matter which should not be allowed therein.

While the cost of a septic tank may be less than the proportionate share of a private sewer, it will mean that the eventual cost of serving the premises will include the "fix" cost of the tank plus the tapping and the taxes assessed to pay for the permanent sewer the city will at some future time lay down in the street. It is highly probable therefore, that the ultimate cost would, in some cases, very much exceed the cost of building a private sewer for which reimbursement would be received when the city takes it over.

In country districts and sections adjacent to municipalities where sewerage systems have not yet been provided the septic tank has demonstrated its usefulness. But its adoption within the city's limits is of doubtful expediency in view of the greater advantages arising from the construction of a private sewer connected to the city system.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

The sudden and unexpected death of William H. Thomas, affectionately known by hosts of cordial friends in this vicinity and among the employees of the company he had served so long and faithfully, as "Will" or "Bill" Thomas, occasions regret that will be more than monetary. Possessed of those qualities of mind and heart which invited and sustained intense loyalty on part of his intimate associates, Mr. Thomas never, by word or deed, brought anything but cheerfulness, hope and courage into the lives of other persons.

Interest in all that pertained to the advancement of the West Side, which was his home for many years, Mr. Thomas gave freely of his time and unsparing of himself in his capacities as a citizen and public servant. As one of the projectors and founders of the Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church, the success of this undertaking was a matter very close to his heart and almost constantly in his thoughts. Those who know best what the die-to make it possible for the members of this organization to get under way the building of a church home on the West Side, will gladly accord to the faith, energy and persistence of Mr. Thomas a large measure of the credit for the progress already made.

To his associates in this work and a great company of admirers in every-day life, his passing from active life, maturity becomes a very deep bereavement. The community as a whole, men of the type Mr. Thomas lived in his life and death, his death causes us, his death causes us to have been deprived, one to our most estimable and worthy citizens.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

In yesterday's issue of The Courier there was published an exhaustive article dealing with the bonded indebtedness of the several states of the union, which it will be interesting and profitable for every taxpayer to read and study with care.

The article presented much information as to how and for what purposes the 48 states have piled up a bonded indebtedness aggregating \$1,071,506,931, or almost \$13,000,000 greater than the sum of the federal government prior to the World War. On the basis of population the debt of the states means that each inhabitant would have to contribute \$10.18 in order to discharge it. Based on the population of the United States in 1913 the per capita share of the national debt was \$10.45, having been increased to \$23.22,000,000 by the war, the national debt is now about \$226 per capita, or more than 20 times the per capita of the war debt.

In total amount New York leads all other states with \$267,784,000 in outstanding obligations. Massachusetts is second with \$133,049,134; California third with \$73,633,000; Pennsylvania fourth with \$50,683,220; South Dakota fifth with \$47,700,000.

Just what these and other state debts mean to the individual inhabitants thereof is better represented by the per capita average than by the total amount. Thus in South Dakota, with a population of only 630,600, the per capita debt is \$15.02, or three times what it is in New York, with a population of 10,382,500. In Massachusetts with a population of \$1,652,000, or less than half Pennsylvania's \$720,000, the capita debt is \$35.83, as compared with \$5.81 in the Keystone state. Twenty-eight other states have a greater per capita debt than Pennsylvania.

These comparisons show how wide of the truth were some of the allegations made during the recent campaign relative to the "crushing burden" of Pennsylvania's indebtedness. Even more clearly is the comparative lightness of our state debt shown by the ratio of indebtedness to the assessed valuation of taxable property in the states. Oregon with a property valuation one-quarter of that of Pennsylvania, has an indebtedness equal to 13 per cent, the highest ratio of all the states. Ranking seventh in such a list New York's debt of \$267,784,000 is but 1.20 per cent of its \$14,595,726,000 assessed valuation, while Pennsylvania, having \$172,242,000 valuation, is 28th on the list with a ratio of less than one-half per cent.

Much the larger part of state indebtedness has been incurred in the promotion of internal improvements, waterways absorbing 34.2 per cent, harbors 20 per cent, miscellaneous improvements 9.5 per cent, agricultural aid 4.1 per cent. Education has added but 1.6 per cent, public buildings and welfare 1.8 per cent each. Seven states have issued a total of \$130,029,000, or 12.1 per cent of the aggregate state debt, in bonds to pay adjusted compensation to their soldiers who served in the war. The present holders of the 1918 War Savings securities will be giving living proof that they have profited by their first lesson in investing their savings where they will be absolutely safe and he returned to them again within a short period, in addition to a fair rate of interest on both the original capital they expended in buying Savings Stamps and the interest earned thereon during the past five years.

In order to encourage an indefinitely better use of these savings, and to prevent loss to the holders thereof, the government has prepared a new series of securities which will be exchanged for those maturing January 1. If these are accepted in lieu of cash the present holders of the 1918 War Savings securities will be giving living proof that they have profited by their first lesson in investing their savings where they will be absolutely safe and he returned to them again within a short period, in addition to a fair rate of interest on both the original capital they expended in buying Savings Stamps and the interest earned thereon during the past five years.

Now that the banks of the country are again in the market for the purchase of War Savings Stamps, it is to be hoped that the public will be induced to buy them again.

Beginning January 2, following the first legal holiday of the new year, the banks of Fayette county and throughout the country will have on hand a supply of the new Treasury Savings Certificates for the purpose of refunding the War Savings securities of 1918. If holders prefer this to receiving the maturing value in cash, with such a very definite opportunity to continue the practice of thrift, the wise and prudent holders of the old series of securities will not hesitate to accept the new in exchange, rather than yield to the temptation to take the cash and spend it foolishly.

GOOD PLACE TO BEGIN.

The request of Governor-elect Pinchot that the ceremony attending his inauguration be made exceedingly simple, and that the expense be limited to a comparatively small sum, will probably not meet with very cordial favor on part of those persons in Harrisburg and elsewhere to whom inaugurations have heretofore been the source of considerable profit. But the people of the state generally will accept a decision of the board of education, either state or national.

The institution which compiled this information observes that, although state debts like that of the national government were increased by the war, and even now are growing instead of diminishing, there is greater soundness in the methods of financing and more conservatism in debt administration.

This statement may be entirely true, from the standpoint of the professional observer, but what the taxpayers are interested in knowing is what is going to be done by our state and national legislatures in the way of halting the tendency toward still more frequent resort to bond issues or a reduction of taxation to such rates as can be paid without imposing hardships on people out of all proportion to the increases in their resources to provide for supporting, rearing and educating their families.

Unless the Labor Department representatives sent to Somerset county to investigate the strike situation are more impartial than some of those detailed to the Connellsville region during the summer, the department will not have very dependable data upon which to base its conclusions as to the conditions as they actually exist.

With the railway men's strike costing the Baltimore & Ohio between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000, what must have been the total cost on all the roads affected and to the strikers themselves! Enough, one would think, to cause employers and employees forever to put a ban on this form of settling industrial disputes.

The foes of prohibition attempt to make much capital out of statistics which, they allege, show an increase in crime due to the "dry" laws. But they are singularly unwilling to accept any responsibility for the conduct of law as the result of their own advocacy of resistance to its enforcement.

People know that their own money, paid in the form of taxes, is used to defray the expenses of inaugurations and realize that the time has come when greater economy must be practiced, then will be more pleased than otherwise to know that a beginning in this direction can be and is to be made at the very outset of a new administration. Considered as a part of the expenses of the state government \$60,000 or more before the inauguration of a new governor.

Having performed a graceful act in permitting Mrs. W. H. Felton of Georgia to become a member, answer a roll call and to make a short address, the Senate ought to be in a mood to extend some courtesies to the public by dispatching business without unnecessary waste of time or words.

With Senator-elect Brown's remarkable reception and a sensational kidnaping all taking place within one week, Fayette City is acquiring importance as a new center which is likely to raise other and more pretentious towns to become jealous.

With a "pig woman" and "a pig man" as star witnesses in the notorious New Jersey murder case, it will not be surprising if some pig-headed jurors are called to make up the verdict.

A policeman who ties one prisoner right to engage in a tight race for another, has a conception of his duty entitling him to recognition as a real live and resourceful hero.

It seems that New Jersey is becoming a political bottle-ground.

But Probably Not For Long.

Nashville Tennessean.

Runs in stockings are to blame for long skirts.

It seems that New Jersey is becoming a political bottle-ground.

For Public View.

Greenville Pledge.

Family skeletons are kept in the papers now, instead of closets.

Groom's Daze Explained.

Evansville Courier.

Surgeon General's large blood

is

why the groom never looks com

scious during the ceremony.

Flivver Fries.

Norfolk, Va.

Flivver prices, it seems, are still

high.

Syracuse man traded his wife for one.

Why Anything for Sale?

Advertise It in our Classified Column.

American Bride Up-to-Date.

Connellsville Record.

In Japan a large sword

sward in the wedding ceremony.

America she gets an autom

mediately after the ceremony.

Looking Backward

News of the Past condensed from The Times of The Courier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922.

J. Bill Thompson, piano and organ teacher of the public schools, died Saturday morning at his home in the Belmont Woods, and was buried by Charles McFarland and John Morris in the ground at New Bill.

W. T. Reid leases the railroad car and yard and is erecting a pottery shop on his Apple Street property and when it is completed it will be occupied by Mrs. Strawn.

Cooper Petz, who has been the

most popular person in the town, died Saturday morning.

Edward Oliver, manager of conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has two fingers amputated while

making a round trip.

John L. Miller, owner of the

new hotel, died Saturday morning.

George Petz, owner of the

new hotel, died Saturday morning.

John Moore of Jackson, near Dawson, is suffering from a severe affection of the heart as a result of an injury he received in a fall from a horse. A second operation has been made and the case is reported to be improved.

John Troutman, one of the oldest residents of Georges Township and Fayette county, died at 95 years old.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1922.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending November 29, shows a total of \$2,200 in the region of which \$200 is in

the production of 255,278 tons.

F. N. Frazee is ill with small pox.

John Miller, manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Indian Creek, fell down a steep flight of stairs and fractured his skull. He died at the Carnegie State Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Price of West Newton, is suffering from a severe affection of the heart as a result of an injury he received in a fall from a horse. A second operation has been made and the case is reported to be improved.

There should be an end of the reign of hypocrisy in the United States. Prohibition has not kept drink from the public because you and I do not back up the law. The only result of prohibition in the slums is that the liquor consumed there is of bad quality.

"Prohibition is not enforced against you and me therefore, we are hypocrites. Either we have to back up the law or we let it off the statute book. If we continue as hypocrites we proclaim ourselves too cowardly to enforce the law."

This is plain talk but is giving precise description of the attitude of many people whose standing in the communities and position in society and affairs place upon them the obligation to show that degree of courage which is the mark of good citizenship, but of which there is at present a woeful lack.

DRIVING OUT THE DRUNKEN AUTOMOBILE DRIVER.

The energetic campaign now in progress against drunken automobile drivers, in which the State Highway Department is taking an active part by revoking licenses in all cases where drivers are convicted of this offence, is destined to accomplish something.

The public, whose interests are concerned in all such controversies, believes that it is the duty of both the railroad executives and their employees to accept and abide by the decisions of the Labor Board, regardless of whether such decisions are adverse or favorable. If otherwise, what is the use of continuing the existence of this body?

A Suggestion for "Pop."

Chattanooga Daily Times.

"Pop" said Willie, "The teacher made a suggestion today." "That's it," said his dad. "She says if you are going to do any night work for me, you will have to be a lockout." "I'll be a lockout," says Pop.

Turn about is fair play. We suggest that the operators of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, appoint a committee of non-union members to come to New York and investigate the Hylan administration.

Has Become a Permanent Resident.

Norristown Herald.

What's become of the old-fashioned Pennsylvania Democratic who went sailing on the Salt River regularly after every election?

A One Way Ride.

Vanderbilt Man Oldest Of 10,000 Hunters Who Get Licenses in County

Nearly 10,000 licenses have been issued to Fayette county hunters, it was announced today at the office of the county treasurer in Uniontown.

The oldest securing a permit was Daniel Little, 81, year of age, of Vanderbilt.

Louis Kirk, 14, of Layton, holds the distinction of being the youngest. It was necessary that his parents give their consent.

Among the women hunters is Miss Gladys Kincaid of Connellsville.

That the lure of the woods and fields is strong among the aged is found in the following list of persons to whom licenses were issued:

Hiram Richton, 78, Connellsville; J. H. Stewart, 78, Pittsburgh; J. H. Rockwell, 75, Uniontown; George Hall, 72, Ohiopyle; S. Daniels, 73, South Connellsville; Amos Sipe, 71, Connellsville; Samuel Patterson, 73, Oliver; A. Langhry, 74, Dunbar; John Hayden, 74, Hopwood; Jacob Elsier, 73, Connellsville; Thomas Boring, 74, Butskis township; Samuel Taylor, 74, Dunbar; William Bloom, 73, Uniontown; T. W. Miller, 74, Ohiopyle; C. B. Sipe, 75, Mill Run; Rufus Christner, 72, Indian Head; Irvin Ritenour, 71, Connellsville; George Ramage, 72, Hibbs Works; Absalom Hostettler, 70, Hibbs Works; Daniel Bush, 70, Uniontown; C. W. Immel, 70, Mill Run.

PROHIBITION IS NO DETRIMENT TO CRIME, IS CLAIM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The prison population of the Union, not including work and road gangs and women committed to religious or charitable institutions, increased from 10,185 on July 1, 1917, to 150,131 on July 1, 1922. The Census Bureau announced today. Including women in charge of the institutions and chain and rod gangs for which figures were compiled July 1, 1922, the number of persons in the country awaiting trial, serving sentences or held as witnesses was 168,889, of whom 5,540 were in ten federal penitentiaries, 5,883 in 104 state prisons, 44,233 in 2,451 county penal institutions, 12,177 in 296 chain or road gangs in certain southern states, 21,635 in 1,319 city institutions, and 1,041 in 24 religious or charitable institutions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Statistics issued today by the Census Bureau showing increases in the number of prisoners in state and federal institutions since the "wet" year, 1917, revealed that the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act have not been detriment to crime. W. H. Stayton, founder and head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, declared in a statement issued today at headquarters of the organization.

Information gathered by his association, he declared, "proved conclusively that the crime increase noted in the government reports is attributable to the drastic prohibition legislation through the demonstrated fact that the larger percentage of increases are directly due to arrest and sentence for causes arising from the use of intoxicants with the main increase occurring in the so-called prohibition period of 1919 to 1922."

TEN HOMICIDES LISTED FOR THIS TERM, GREENSBURG

GREENSBURG, Nov. 22.—Ten homicide cases listed for trial at this term of court are:

John McNally of Salemville, shot and killed George Watcock at Salemville, the evening of June 2, 1922.

Ray Gistharp and Roy M. Holmes of Welly are charged with shooting and killing John Wancko near Welly, the evening of September 18, 1922.

Mrs. Raffaelia Spinelli of Jacobs Creek is alleged to have shot and killed Jovina Sposata at Jacobs Creek, the evening of July 27.

Robert E. Elder of Derry Township, is alleged to have beat and killed Frank Kishelcooper of Derry township, May 22, 1922.

Innacencia Martucci of Smithton, is alleged to have shot and killed Frank de Frank of Smithton, January 31, 1922.

Frank Mendenlowki of Greenwald is alleged to have shot and killed Steve Marke of Greenwald, July 4, 1922.

Joseph Cerney of Marguerite is charged with involuntary manslaughter. It is alleged that he killed John Perach at Marguerite, July 18, 1922.

Karl Kosk of Export is charged with involuntary manslaughter. It is alleged he killed Karl Kadiack of Export, September 9, 1922.

Sherman Fulmer of Wyano is charged with involuntary manslaughter. It is alleged he killed Julius Arvay of Wyano August 26, 1922.

Scottdale League Elects Officers

SCOTTDALE, Nov. 21.—Officers of the League of Women Voters were elected last evening as follows:

President, Mrs. E. C. Auld; vice-president, Mrs. Ida Parker; Mrs. Frank Smith and Mrs. J. L. Steel Smith; secretary, Mrs. Walter B. Nault; treasurer, Mrs. Walter D. Stoner.

Mrs. Frank Smith read a paper on child labor which was followed by discussion. There was also discussion of current events.

There will be no December meeting on account of the holiday activities but at the January meeting a drive for a membership of 100 will be launched, the plan being to affiliate with the state organization.

Number of New Homes Going Up Throughout City

There have been a number of changes in residence in the city recently and a quite a few new homes are going up. J. Friedman, who recently purchased the store of S. M. Levy in West Crawford avenue, has moved his family from Dawson to the West Side.

J. E. Robbins, manual training instructor at the High School, has moved his family from the corner of Chestnut street and Davidson avenue into a home purchased in Truitt avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith have moved from Lincoln avenue to a home purchased in East Patterson avenue.

A number of new homes are being built, some of which are in the early stages of construction and others are nearing completion. Among those who have homes going up now are Fred Friske, in East Crawford avenue, A. R. Boyer, Elmer Porter and Gould Hyatt in East Park Addition, David Nixon in Race street and J. M. Doron in West Green street.

Fairchance War Veteran Found Dead in Garage

About 10:30 o'clock Monday morning the body of John Goodwin, 30 years old, veteran of the World War, was found dead under an automobile on which he had been working in the garage at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Emily Hicks, at Fairchance, with a bullet wound in his breast. Near his right hand lay a revolver with one chamber empty, also some tools with which he had been working. In his pocket were other tools.

Relatives do not admit that the case is one of suicide. Mrs. Hicks made the discovery, about a half hour after Goodwin had gone to the garage. After the war Goodwin taught school and then became associated with W. L. Sharp, Falchance funeral director. He was unmarried. He was a member of De Lomen Post of The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

During the war Goodwin was gassed.

Wheeling Traction Officials Inspect West Penn Facilities

Officers of the Wheeling Traction Company were guests of the West Penn Railways Company in Connellsville and Uniontown Nov. 22. The visitors were entertained by Daniel Duris, general superintendent, and E. R. Kooser, assistant superintendent.

Among the Wheeling men here were G. S. Willis, general manager; C. M. Marsh, general superintendent; F. C. Martin, master mechanic; Mr. Schell, division superintendent, and John Cummings, general auditor.

The visit was primarily one to inspect the shops and car operation of the West Penn Company. The West Side plant was visited and a tour through the Uniontown end was also made.

55 Lawyers in New State Legislature

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21.—The General Assembly of 1923 will contain more attorneys than legislators of any other calling, there being 53 listed for the House of Representatives and 18 for the Senate.

In the House there are housekeepers for the first time because of the presence of women. Next to attorneys there are more clerks than men of any other vocation in the House, followed by farmers, merchants, and salesmen.

There are six doctors, three undertakers and a preacher. One is classified as a gentleman and three as clerks.

Dawson Has Ample Supply of Water

The reservoir which supplies Dawson with water has been drained for cleaning. That there may be no shortage the reserve reservoir was pumped full. The two wells which supply the town have not been affected by the drought. By drawing from one Street Commissioner Whipple says he can keep the reservoir running over. This leaves the other in reserve.

The wells are located near the Dawson Driving Park and the water is pumped to the reservoir on the hill west of the track. There is always ample pressure.

Convicts Will Raise Trees for Transplanting

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21.—Convicts at the State Penitentiary in Centre county will grow millions of trees to be planted in all parts of the State. The Department of Forestry has arranged with the prison officials for the establishment of a nursery at the institution.

About eight acres will be devoted to a transplant nursery of shade and ornamental trees. The tract will be developed this fall. Next spring another area of similar size will be prepared for growing large quantities of young forest trees.

MOTHER OF SIX PLEADS SECOND-DEGREE MURDER

Children, Two to Nine, Play About Her in Court at Greensburg.

SLEW HER TORMENTOR

Substantial increases in trust company resources both for the State and the Nation are shown by Trust Companies of the United States, the annual publication of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company of New York, just issued for 1922. The figures are of exceptional interest in that 1922 marks the 100th year of trust company service in the United States.

The total resources for the year ending June 30 were \$12,739,620,733 against \$12,323,430,611 last year, and aggregate deposits for the first time exceeded \$10,000,000,000.

Pennsylvania reported combined assets of \$1,563,473,528.

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"This, the 20th annual edition of Trust Companies of the United States, is published during the centennial year of trust company activities in this country, the first grant of fiduciary powers to a corporation having been made in 1812."

"The position of the trust companies considered in the light of their development since that time gives every promise that their influence will continue in increasing degree during the next century."

"Trust company resources in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1922 were \$12,739,620,733, thus establishing a new record, and effectively offsetting the loss shown in 1921 compared with 1920. The total exceeds that of last year by over \$416,000,000, and is greater by \$287,713,000 than the previous high mark of 1920."

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Former Dawson Hotel Man Given 20 Months in Prison For Violation of Womer Act

Louis Lorenzo Also Is Ordered to Pay Fine of \$1,500 by Judge Reppert.

A FLAGRANT VIOLATOR

Court Overlooks Fact That He Did Not Appear for Trial But Calls Attention to Intimacy With Friend's Wife; John DeGardeyne Sentenced.

The sentence prison sentence was imposed in Fayette county by Judge E. R. Reppert for violation of the Womer Act was meted out Tuesday to Louis Lorenzo former proprietor of the Dawson House at Dawson. O. Lorenzo's plea of guilty the court had him \$1,500 and ordered him committed to the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of 20 months. The prison sentence to be suspended at the end of 10 months if fine and costs have been paid.

Lorenzo was called for trial at the September term of court but failed to appear. Counsel said blame for this did not attach to the defendant because only two hours notice of the time of the trial had been given to him.

An instant District Attorney, David Henderson, in charge of liquor case prosecutions, said Lorenzo was reputed to be one of the most flagrant violators of the law in his section of the county.

In imposing sentence Judge Reppert said he would disregard the fact that he had not appeared for trial but recalled the fact that he had damaged his friend's wife and alienated her affections.

John DeGardeyne, Point Marion business man and former member of the borough council was fined \$1,000 and given six months to jail with provision for suspension of the jail sentence at the expiration of three months provided fine and costs are paid. DeGardeyne was arrested for the illegal transportation of 200 cases of whisky. He claimed the liquor was being taken to Dickson City, Pa. and that he had a permit. The case involved persons high in the revenue service it being charged that the permit was forged.

Divorces were granted in the following cases:

Madeline Shaffer Point Marion against Robert Stauffer crudely.

Jesse Cosil Uniontown against Harry Cosil desert on

Charles E. B. shop Point Marion against Nellie Bishop adultery.

DEMENTED MAN PUTS SHOTGUN SHELLS ON COLLECTION PLATE

Scottdale Baker Creates Scene by Carrying Shotgun to Service at St. John's Church.

SCOTTDALE, Nov. 28.—Albert H. Giser a baker, who came from Kentucky and was employed by the Federal Baking Company, was removed to the county jail yesterday for surveillance after he had created a scene at St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Sunday Giser went to mass with a shotgun and when the collection plate was passed he placed three loaded shells on it. He did not molest any of the worshippers. After the service he left the church. The police were notified. They found him walking down the Pennsylvania Railroad track.

A charge of surety of the peace was lodged against Giser before Justice William Keneil who issued a committal to jail in order that his mental condition may be investigated.

During the time Giser was confined in the borough lockup he managed to flood the cell department with water. He made bows from water-soaked paper to defend himself against imaginary enemies.

Memorial Service For Elks Will Be Held December 3

The annual Lodge of sorrow of the Connellsville Lodge of Elks will be held on Sunday December 3.

The services will be held in the Elks Theatre and the program will be delivered by W. L. Roeder of Pittsburgh. The members of the Lodge will attend in a body marching from the home in East Crawford avenue to the theatre where a section will be reserved.

Dates for Farm Exhibit Changed

First Burgess of Meyersdale Dies

The days for holding the annual Fayette County Farm Products Show have been changed from December 20 to December 27-28.

This change came from the Farm Bureau Executive Committee and a general request of many Fayette county farmers since the former days are exactly the same as the Farmers' Fair held at the Pennsylvania State College this winter.

Woman Yawns, Jaw Bone Dislocated.

John and Edward Linday account by the latter's wife all of Edward Linday was the first burgess of the House spent Monday with the former. Mrs. Mary Linday of Leesburg, a woman who is suffering from a dislocated jaw bone. The dislocation was caused from a fall.

Subscribe now to The Weekly Courier and live in health.

EVERSON MAN, JAILED AS MOONSHINER, DIES DURING PRISON SERVICE

While living up with other prisoners at the county jail in Uniontown Sunday morning for a service to be conducted by the Salvation Army, Al Wolessky 35 year old collapsed and died before a physician arrived. Death was attributed to heart disease.

Wolessky was among a number of persons arrested by state police for violation of the Womer Act during a raid at Ligonier Saturday. He had been committed in default of bail.

The body was turned over to funeral Director Ferguson of Scottdale. State police activities over the week end resulted in nine arrests for violation of the Womer Act, one of breaking and entering and larceny and 25 others on charges of violating the automobile laws, disorderly conduct and other charges.

Six trials were conducted at Uniontown and Simon Ziminsky, Mike Wolsky, Pasquale Slesko, Thomas Zudak were arrested on charges of violating the Womer Act. All of the defendants were taken before Justice Charles A. McCombs of New Salem and in default of \$1,000 bail were committed to the county jail to wait hearings at the next term of court.

At the home of Ziminsky at South Ligonier the police found a 10 gallon still in operation in a slaughter house in the rear of the house. Ten barrels of mash, two smaller stills, copper stills, 55 gallons of moonshine whisky and one 50 gallon barrel about one half full or more. Barrels underneath the slaughter house were found by the police. This is the most complete still found so far in Fayette County by the police and when asked why he was making moonshine Ziminsky as reported to have told the police that he was making liquor to pass the time away.

In the homes of the other defendants taken in the raids stills and large quantities of mash whisky and beer were found.

BELLE GROVE MAN WAYLAID AT OHIOPYLE

OHIOPOLE Nov. 26.—White E. P. Sipe a resident of the Belle Grove section was on his way here Saturday evening when he was waylaid at the edge of town near the new bridge and felonied by a blow on the head by some one who had leaped from the bushes at the side of the road. Two young men of town came along with a shotgun and discovered the man unconscious and assisted him to the office of a physician where a wound on his head was dressed.

It is believed the motive was robbery. Saturday was to have been pay day at the coal plant where Mr. Sipe is employed but instead the men were paid Monday.

Bishop Thoburn, M. E. Church, Dies

HEADLINES Nov. 26.—Bishop James M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church died at his home here today after a lingering illness.

Bishop Thoburn who was 88 years old had made his home here since he returned from the missionary field in 1938. He had been ill for several months. For a time after giving up active work he was a welcome visitor at notable gatherings of his former church.

It is believed the motive was robbery. Saturday was to have been pay day at the coal plant where Mr. Sipe is employed but instead the men were paid Monday.

The store of Uniontown Furniture Company Completely Destroyed.

Fire which started Monday morning from a gas register in the store of the Uniontown Furniture Company, Main Street, Uniontown caused a loss of \$118,000 and made it necessary for a number of occupants of apartments and the Hotel Tallow to be housed elsewhere.

The store of the Uniontown Furniture Company was destroyed by a loss estimated at \$75,000 on building and contents. Damage of \$16,000 was caused to the three story 14 Strick building on the east and \$8,000 to the Tallow Hotel on the west. The stock of the Long Furniture Company was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 by water.

Surviving members of the family are his son Theodore Thoburn of Cleveland and his daughter Miss Helen of Cambridge Springs, Pa.

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missionary work in India and made no movements for the extension of the Christian religion in that country.